

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER
Office in Fire-proof Building on Queen Street,
Honolulu, H. I. [194]

C. S. SPENCER, **B. MACFARLANE,**
CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
521 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [194]

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
10 Fort St., Honolulu, opposite T. C. Hooch's. [194]

G. H. LEWIS, **J. S. DICKSON,**
LEWIS & DICKSON,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort, King and
251 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I. [194]

C. E. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER
In Furniture of every description. Furniture Ware-
house on Fort Street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce.
Gallery, Workshop and Office on the same street,
near Fort. Orders from the other
Islands promptly attended to. [194]

W. BENNETT,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
411 King Street, next to the Hotel, Honolulu. [194]

M. T. DONNELL,
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,
King Street, Honolulu, opposite Lewis & Cooper Shop.
Will buy and sell second-hand Furniture. [194]

TIBBETTS & SORENSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS
At D. Foster & Co.'s Old Stand.
Near the Honolulu Iron Works. [194]

THEO. R. DAVIES,
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., and
Northern Assurance Company. [194]

HUMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Furniture, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and every variety of Goods. Furniture Warehouse
on Fort Street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce.
Show's Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. [194]

J. S. WALKER, **S. C. ALLEN,**
WALKER & ALLEN,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
321 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [194]

L. L. TORBERT,
DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND
OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
11 Office—Corner Queen and Fort streets. [194]

BOLLES & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Queen Street, Honolulu. Particular attention paid
to the Japanese trade. [194]

M. RAPLEY,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Office with Adams & Wilson, Queen Street.
[194]

IRA RICHARDSON,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES,
and Furniture of the Furniture Store, corner of Fort
and Merchant Streets, Honolulu. [194]

EDWIN JONES,
GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER,
Lahaina, Maui.
Money and Receipts furnished to ships on the most
favorable terms. [194]

CHUNG HOON,
Commission Merchant and General Agent,
Importer of Tea and other Chinese and Foreign
Goods, Wholesale Dealer in Hawaiian Produce, and
Agent for the Pacific and American Sugar Factories.
Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, below
King. [194]

AFONG & ACHUCK,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in General Merchandise and China Goods, in the
Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, under the Public
Hall. [194]

GEORGE G. HOWE,
Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber,
Shingles, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Nails, Paints, etc.,
at his old stand on the Esplanade. [194]

E. S. FLAGG,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Aloha—Post Office Box No. 22, Honolulu. [194]

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [194]

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
41 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [194]

A. S. CLEGGHORN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu
Streets, Honolulu. Retail Establishment on Nuuanu
Street. [194]

THEODORE C. HEUCK,
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [194]

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
41 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [194]

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN,
By J. O'NEILL,
Corner of King and Fort Streets. [194]

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT,
DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,
And Periodicals, Fort Street, Honolulu. [194]

R. F. BURNS, **A. JACOB,**
R. F. EHLERS & CO.,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
Fire-proof Store on Fort Street, above Old
Hall. [194]

H. F. ADAMS, **S. C. WILDER,**
ADAMS & WILDER,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
271 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [194]

C. S. BARTON,
AUCTIONEER,
Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu
Street. [194]

JOHN H. PATY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds
For the State of California. Office at the Bank of
Bishop & Co., Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu. [194]

H. A. WIDEMANN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
61 Office at the Interior Department. [194]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. BREWER & CO.,
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HONOLULU, H. I.
AGENTS—OF the Boston and Honolulu
Packet Line.
AGENTS—FOR the Makee, Wailuku and
Hana Plantations.
AGENTS—FOR the Purchase and Sale of
Island Produce.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Furniture, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and every variety of Goods. Furniture Warehouse
on Fort Street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce.
Show's Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. [194]

J. P. HUGHES,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
Of all kinds of Saddlery. Carriage trimming done
with neatness and dispatch. All orders prompt-
ly attended to. Corner of Fort and Royal
Streets, Honolulu. [194]

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN,
TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS,
AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nuuanu Street, between Merchant & Queen.
Have constantly on hand, Sheet Iron, Gal-
vanized Sheet Iron, Tin Plate, and all kinds of
Sheet Metal. Also, a large stock of
Saddlery, Harness, and all kinds of
Leather Goods. [194]

J. H. THOMPSON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Queen Street, Honolulu.
Has constantly on hand, a large stock of
Sheet Metal, a good assortment of the Best
Bar Iron, and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. [194]

R. RYCKOFF,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
King St. two doors west of Castle & Cooke's.
On hand, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, Wash-
basins, and all kinds of Plumbing Work.
Also, a large stock of Sheet Metal, and all
kinds of Plumbing Materials. [194]

JOHN NOTT & CO.,
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,
Kaahumanu St. one door above Flittler's.
Beg leave to inform the public that they are pre-
pared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, such as
Shells, Sinks, Pans, and all kinds of
Sheet Metal. Also, a large stock of
Saddlery, Harness, and all kinds of
Leather Goods. [194]

JAMES L. LEWIS,
COOPER AND GAUGER,
At the Old Stand, corner King & Bethel Sts.
A Large Stock of Old Shells and all kinds of
Coopering Materials constantly on hand. He hopes
to be able to furnish a good quality of
Coopering Work, and all kinds of
Leather Goods. [194]

MR. J. COSTA,
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,
Fort Street opposite Old Fellows' Hall.
Is prepared to execute with promptness all work
in his line. [194]

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT,
Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf.
Continues to perform on his old plan of settling
with officers and crews immediately on their ships
leaving his office. Having no agent or interest
connected with any of the Hawaiian Islands, and
being able to do his work in his office, he hopes
to give good satisfaction in the future as he has
in the past. [194]

G. W. NORTON & CO.,
COOPERS AND GAUGERS,
At the New Stand on the Esplanade.
We are prepared to attend to all work in our line
at the Shipyard on the Esplanade, where we can
be found at all working hours. We have on hand
and for sale, all kinds of Coopering Materials,
and all kinds of Leather Goods. [194]

PIANOS TUNED.
PIANOS and other Musical
Instruments Tuned and Repaired, by
H. H. DELBY, at the Hawaiian
Theater.
Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar.
The best of references given. [194]

VOLCANO HOUSE,
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT is
now open for the reception of visitors to
the Volcano House, who may only on finding
satisfactory means of a good table and great attention.
Experienced guides for the Crater always on hand.
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS:
Horses Grazed and Stabled if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Furthest from the Volcano is a fine, open
road leading to make the journey, by H.
H. H. DELBY. [194]

NEVILLE & BARRETT,
Planters & General Store Keepers
KEOPUKA, SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.
(Near Kealahou Bay).
Island produce bought, Ships supplied with
Wood, Reef and other necessities.
Agent at Honolulu. [194]

R. W. ANDREWS,
MACHINIST,
Fort Street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall.
Gives particular attention to the repair of
Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, &c.
Drawings of Machinery, &c., made to Order.
[194]

HAWAIIAN LEATHER.
Sole & Saddle Leather & Tanned Goat-Skins.
REGULAR SUPPLY, FROM the
Islands.
Waimea Tannery,
and for sale at the Lowest Market Rates by
A. S. CLEGGHORN, Agent.
[194]

KONA COFFEE.
I HAVE ON HAND A SUPERIOR
Lot of
Kona Coffee.
Selected by Messrs. NEVILLE & BARRETT.
These facilities are second to none. The attention of
Dealers is requested before purchasing elsewhere.
For sale in quantities to suit by
A. S. CLEGGHORN. [194]

FOREIGN NOTICES.

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
405 Front St. corner of Clay, San Francisco.
We will attend to the sale of Sugar and all kinds
of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and ship-
ping of Merchandise. Cash Advances made on
Consignments. [194]

M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Portland, Oregon.
Having been engaged in our present business for
nearly twenty years, and being located in a First-
class Block Building, we are prepared to receive and
ship of Island Produce, such as Sugar, Syrup, Rice,
Peanut Oil, &c., to advantage. Consignments are
promptly attended to. For the Oregon Market, to which
particular attention will be paid, and upon which cash
advances will be made when required. [194]

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
308 Front Street, San Francisco. [194]

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
321 Cor. Battery & Clay Sts., San Francisco. [194]

INSURANCE NOTICES.
SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been
appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board
of Underwriters, comprising the
California Insurance Company,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the Pub-
lic generally, that all Vessels and Cargoes, insured
by either of the above Companies against fire, or
other risks, at or near the Sandwich
Islands, will have to be verified by them.
[194]

THE UNDERSIGNED having been
appointed Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to receive Policies on Cargoes, Freight
and Treasure.
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents, Honolulu. [194]

HAMBURG-BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been
appointed Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to receive Policies on Cargoes, Freight
and Treasure.
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents, Honolulu. [194]

J. D. WICKER,
AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF
UNDERWRITERS.
All average claims against said Underwriters, oc-
curring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be
verified before us.
[194]

THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH
Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited,
has received instructions to reduce the rates of
Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific,
and is now prepared to issue Policies at the Lowest
Rates, with a special reduction on Freight for Steam
ships.
H. H. DELBY, Agent, Honolulu. [194]

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
1868
THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION.
1868
HILO, H. I.
Sugar and Molasses.
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN QUAN-
TITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. [194]

ONOMEA PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUAN-
TITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. [194]

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUAN-
TITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. [194]

WAILUKU PLANTATION.
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR
Sale in quantities to suit purchasers,
BY
C. BREWER & CO.,
Agents. [194]

MAKEE PLANTATION.
New Crop of Sugar & Molasses
NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN QUAN-
TITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
C. BREWER & CO.,
Agents. [194]

Germany since the War of 1866.

[From the Review and Expositor.]
Before the Italian war, the Unity of
Germany was but a visionary scheme, en-
tertained by those who remembered the
ancient Germanic grandeur; but when hos-
tilities took place, on the very frontiers of
the Confederation, these aspirations as-
sumed a form, and the fear of being
obliged to take part in the contest, with-
out being prepared, and without sufficient
military organization, caused all the Ger-
man States to turn to Prussia for assist-
ance. The Diet inspired them all with
feelings of hatred, distrust and contempt.
All remembered that Matternich had used
it, for more than thirty years, to stifle all
progress towards liberty, and that since it
had been re-established by Austria, it was
not strong enough to check the antago-
nism of the two leading Powers—Prus-
sia and Austria.

The conviction that a reform was neces-
sary grew so strong that the Princes them-
selves went to work to find new Consti-
tutional combinations. In 1850, the Duke
of Saxe-Meiningen proposed the system
of the "Triad"—*Trias-Union*.—To obtain
more unity and force of action, the Con-
federation was to have three Directors—
one named by Prussia, another by Aus-
tria, and the third by the minor States.

In 1861, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in-
troduced the idea of a general Representa-
tive Assembly of the German nation, but
he was called a revolutionist by some, and
laughed at by others. In the same year,
Mr. von Bismarck, then Prime Minister of
Saxony, renewed the idea of the Triad,
and made it yet more complicated; while
Mr. von Bismarck, the Prussian Minister,
presented again the programme of Erfurt.
Lastly, the Emperor of Austria, in the
famous Assembly of the Sovereigns at
Frankfurt, communicated a project evi-
dently superior to all the others; but every
project of reform was sure to be defeated
by the veto of either Prussia, Austria, or
the other States, when it was in favor of
either of the two rival Powers. This
state of affairs, though condemned and
blamed by all, could not be altered, for the
simple reason that none of the States
would give up the slightest part of their
independence. Germany, at that time,
was like a traveler, who, having lost his
way in a marsh, succeeds in getting one
leg out of the mud by sticking the other
deeper into the mire.

The tendencies of Germany towards
Unity had become more and more earnest
and general, when a man appeared on the
scene of action who was to solve the in-
soluble problem, like Alexander the
Great, by cutting the gordian knot.

Otto von Bismarck-Schonhausen was
born on the 1st of April, 1815, and be-
longed to an ancient family of Altmark,
which has always had some of its members
engaged in the military profession. His
father, an ex-captain of cavalry, sent him
to the Universities of Gottingen, Berlin
and Griefswald, for the study of law and
political economy. Young Bismarck dis-
tinguished himself by his remarkable ap-
titude for bodily exercises, gymnastics and
fencing. He was fond of duels, a favorite
amusement with the German students of
that period, and acquired the reputation of
a successful duelist, and more than one of
his political opponents in the Berlin Par-
liament still bear the scars of wounds he
inflicted upon them. His quarrelsome dis-
position, his powerful frame, and his bodily
strength seemed to destine him as an of-
ficer of Cuirassiers, and even to this day,
he likes to wear the uniform of that corps
in preference to any other. He, however,
did not continue his military career, but
discharged some unimportant administra-
tive duties at Berlin and Aix-la-Chapelle.
In 1845, his father died, and he resolved
to live in the country and employ his time
in taking care of the properties he had
inherited in Saxony and Pomerania. In
1847, he was deputed to the General As-
sembly, and leaving, for a time, the useful
occupations of a country gentleman, he
sided, without hesitation, with the party
that, in view of preserving and increasing
the privileges of the aristocracy, wanted
to maintain, unaltered and unimpaired,
the absolute power of Royalty. He made him-
self renowned by his passionate attacks
against the new ideas of political equality
and constitutional liberty.

After the year 1848, he was not elected
to the Parliament of Berlin nor to that of
Frankfurt, and lived in the country. The
triumph of the Revolution; the humili-
ation of the King in the month of March;
and the appearance of the tri-colored Ger-
man flag, filled him with indignation and
wrath. "The only way to make an end of
it," said he, "is to burn all the large cities,
for they are the central points of revolu-
tionary ideas." In 1849, when Frederic
William granted a new Constitution, Mr.
von Bismarck was elected to the Prussian
Assembly, and to the Parliament of Erfurt,
which was to establish the Limited Con-
federation. With an inflexible logic, he
would energetically throw the blame upon
the King for seeking assistance from the
popular party. "That tri-colored flag,"
said he to the Ministers, "which adorns
those walls shall never be mine, because it

Germany since the War of 1866.

is the flag of the insurrection and of the
aristocracy." "The Imperial Crown of
Frankfurt is, without doubt, very fine and
brilliant, but in order to get all the gold
necessary to make it, the Prussian Crown
would have to be melted, and I do not
believe that this can be done." There
were none of the national aspirations of
Germany that he did not oppose with rage.
He defended the rights of Denmark, and
condemned the war of Schleswig. Prus-
sia, in sustaining the Hessians, was betray-
ing the principles of Monarchy; and ac-
cording to his opinion, it was better to
yield to Austria, and to try, with her aid,
to extirpate all revolutionary fermentation.
"I do not understand," cried he, "why
the title of a German State should be re-
fused to Austria. Is she not the heiress
of the old German Empire, and has she
not, on more than one occasion, carried
with glory the sword of Germany?"

He never regretted the day of Olmutz,
the remembrance of which was so bitter
to all who wished to see Prussia at the
head of the Confederation, and during the
sessions of 1850 and 1851, he gained the
royal favor by the haughty fanaticism of
his monarchial opinions, and his implac-
able hatred of all novelties. In 1851, he
was sent to the Diet of Frankfurt, to re-
present Prussia. No better choice could
have been made, at that time, when old
abuses were to be restored.

So far, Mr. von Bismarck appears to us
as an exaggerated type of that party of
aristocrats (*Junkerspartei*), which tried to
conceal, under a military arrogance and a
haughty mien, the narrowness of its ideas
and the insufficiency of its resources. "I
adhere," said he, "to the opinions of the
Middle Ages, or of darkness, as they may
call it, and I have sucked its prejudices
with my mother's milk." Such a Con-
servative as was then Mr. von Bismarck,
must needs have been fond of Austria,
that gothic Empire, hostile to every kind
of heresy and innovation, but he was alto-
gether out of place in Prussia, which, born
from a religious insurrection, has grown
under the auspices of Frederic the Great
and of Stein, by adopting the new ideas.
The supporters of the Past are always in
a difficult position, for the very Past they
invoke rises against them.

However, during the eight years (1851
to 1859) he spent in Frankfurt, Mr. von
Bismarck's opinions underwent a complete
change. He had arrived there full of re-
spect for Austria, and of hatred against
the Unity scheme, and when he left that
city he was determined to favor the latter
and oppose the former. What was the
cause of such an extraordinary change?
There are but few indications in this re-
spect—a few anecdotes, extracts from let-
ters, and some allusions to his former po-
litical opinions on the part of the present
Prussian Minister, who speaks of that
time without any diplomatic reserve. He
came to the conclusion that Austria
aimed at rendering Prussia her vassal;
that the minor States aimed at keeping
alive the fire of discord between their two
powerful neighbors; and that the Diet
was an absurd institution. (*Unsens*) nox-
ious to the country, which might lead to a
European war for the mere satisfaction of
Austrian interests. He thought that the
only means of maintaining the independ-
ence of Prussia was to place her at the
head of Germany, and in a letter dated
April 24, 1858, he indicates the best way
of obtaining that result, viz: the consti-
tution of a Custom Parliament (*Zollparla-
ment*).

In the beginning of 1859, just before
the war of Italy, he was of opinion that
Prussia, instead of assuming towards
France a menacing attitude, should turn
against Austria, and profit by the situation
to re-organize Germany. He expressed
that idea so violently that the Prince-
Regent called him from the Diet, and
sent him to St. Petersburg. He remained
there till the Spring of 1862, about which
time, it seems, the Emperor of the French
intimated that he would see with pleasure
Mr. von Bismarck the representative of
Prussia in Paris. After six months' stay
in that capital, he was called to Berlin,
in September, and empowered to sustain the
Ministry in their memorable struggle
against the Chamber of Deputies. It was
then that he inaugurated that system of
politics by which, under the appearance of
an extreme Conservatism, it was sought
to carry out, through violence and force,
the revolutionary programme of 1848.

He evidently wished to resume the de-
signs of Mr. von Radowitz, and to lead
Prussia to the accomplishment of what
she considered her "historical mission."
But it was first necessary to give her a
better frontier through annexation of some
of the neighboring territory, and then to
put her at the head of re-organized Ger-
many. In regard to the first point, Louis
Borne had formerly said: "Prussia, with
its ill-defined and extended frontiers, is
like a young man who wears garments too
large for him, but wait patiently, and he
will fill them up when he grows older."
As to the re-organization of Germany, it
was only necessary to give an impetus to
public sentiment.

Two different systems might be chosen:
moral conquests, or military conquests.

Germany since the War of 1866.

Some said: "Let Prussia give the exam-
ple of liberal institutions, and all the others
will come to her and join her." Their
motto was: Unity through Liberty. Oth-
ers thought that Austria and all the other
States, rejecting every kind of reform,
should first be compelled, and that Liberty
would be the result of Unity.

It is only the truth to say that Mr. von
Bismarck never pretended to conceal his
projects, and to this, the following passage
from a speech, he delivered in October,
1862, bears witness: "The interest of
Germany is not that Prussia should be
liberal, but that she should be strong. She
must increase and concentrate her strength,
and seize all favorable opportunities. Our
frontiers are not those of a well-constituted
State. Besides, remember, it is not through
votes and discussions that great questions
are settled. It was a mistake to think so
in 1848 and 1849. They must be decided
by the sword."

Arctic Researches.

In the Address to the Royal Geographical
Society at London, delivered at the Anni-
versary Meeting on the 25th of May, 1868,
by Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart., we
are happy to find a highly flattering com-
ment on the interesting report of our Capt. Thomas
Long, regarding the best route for reaching
the open Polar Sea, which report was pub-
lished in the *P. C. Advertiser* of January last.
Stating the efforts hitherto made by British,
German and French Arctic Explorers, Sir
Roderick says:

Whilst such are the preparations and hopes
in European countries, a great amount of
fresh knowledge has been obtained by our
American kinsmen, who, in their whaling
vessels, have pushed their enterprise through
Behring Strait, far beyond the land first
sighted by Kellett, and beyond St. X. lat-
tude, have covered extensive high lands
which lie off the coast of Siberia, from which
they are, it is thought, separated by the sea
first seen by Wrangell. These, indeed, are
great advances since the days when Collinson
(whose discoveries in another direction have
never been surpassed), determined the out-
line of the whole northern coast of America,
and Kellett first saw Herald Island.

One of these masters of American whalers
—Captain Long—has communicated to the
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of the 10th in-
stance, a report which, in giving a lively sketch of
the progress of Arctic discovery from the days
of Hudson and Frobiisher, has connected
the opinion that if ever a trade route was to be
made between the Eastern and Western
Oceans, it will not be by lines hitherto tried,
but by an enterprise directed from Behring
Strait.

Looking at the fact that the Arctic Sea
is bounded by North America, Greenland, Spitz-
bergen, Nova Zembla, and Siberia, and that
it is the recipient of enormous bodies of
water poured into it by many large rivers,
he infers that the surplus must be mainly
discharged either by Spitzbergen or by Smith
Sound and Raddin's Bay. Now, all navigators
who have endeavored to get towards the
pole by way of the Arctic Ocean, have met
with a powerful outflow of water transpor-
ting and moving on the ice southward into
the Atlantic. Thus it was that Parry, hav-
ing proceeded with great perseverance to
sledges 200 miles northwards, and having
reached lat. 82° 45', was only 172 miles from
his starting-point, so steadily had the broken
ice been carrying him and his party south-
wards by this great channel. Considering
that the same outflow of water and ice has
been met with by all explorers to the north
of the Arctic Ocean, he infers that the
Behring Strait leads in favorable contrast
to the other openings into the regions of the
Polar Sea, and is the channel in which the
surplus of water is discharged. He infers,
therefore, that a strong vessel of 300 to 500
tons burthen, and provided with sufficient
steam-power to get through temporary ob-
stacles, should follow the Arctic coast, and
Behring Strait as far as Cape Kekumuk or
Cape Schelagoff. From some point between
these capes the course would be to the north
of the Ladoo Islands, whence the current
towards Spitzbergen or the Pole would be
influenced by the currents proceeding from
the great Siberian rivers. If the vessel were
constructed by ice to the northward of the
islands, the outflow current, though not so strong
as the current to the north of Spitzbergen
or in Raddin's Bay, would, he thinks, eventu-
ally carry the ship through one of the chan-
nels into the Atlantic.

Another route by which the voyage might
be, in the opinion of Captain Long, be accom-
plished, is to proceed from Behring Strait
to the mouth of the Lena, then directly north
beyond Cape Siyerevostochski, and then
westward, towards Spitzbergen.

THE CHASSEPORT.—A visitor to the camp of
Chalons writes: "By reason of the 'pass'
which I held, I could visit every regiment
every company, every tent. My object was
to see the Chasseport. I do not mean to see
it as fifty people have done, but to behold
the soldier take up to pieces the rifle, put it
together, to handle it himself, if possible, and
to hear what the French soldiers said of the
new French arm. As I walked through the
tents after the visit of the Chasseport, I saw
his first gun—the cherished Chasseport. I en-
tered a tent in which were four men, who
rose and saluted, but seeing that we were
more civil than military, covered themselves,
and asked us 'in what they could serve us?'
We asked to see the Chasseport. One was
handed to me by a soldier; but the other,
his companion, said, 'This is a Chasseport,
years is old; take this of mine. It would
be difficult to handle a neater or handier
weapon, either as a soldier wishing to cut
down a gallant leader, or as a sportsman eager
to knock over a rook.' I will begin by stating that it was horribly
hot in your hand, and you feel it must be the
weapon of the age—so simple, light, and
handy. So far I speak, and I am not
loading and firing. If all went right, I should
say that an advance of any cavalry in the
world against a regiment of chasseurs armed
with this weapon would be as chaff against
the wind! I fear that for English soldiers
the manipulation of this arm is too delicate.
One was taken to pieces for me. There is a
very different feeling to be had from the writer
of the above, to thoroughly inspect the
Chasseport. They were